

years, millions of Americans have greater opportunities today. Without their efforts, people like me might not have the opportunity to serve in the House of Representatives today.

While the loss of Mrs. Coretta Scott King brings great sadness, it brings a sense of peace knowing that she will be reunited with her husband the late Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., and that their legacy will flourish for generations to come.

TRIBUTE TO THE BULLETIN OF
THE ATOMIC SCIENTISTS

HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 8, 2006

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, as we face a world troubled by nuclear proliferation, weapons of mass destruction, potential pandemics, terrorism, space-based weaponry, and our own concern about our nation's ability to maintain its competitiveness in a changing world, it is important that we consider this resolution commending the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists on the 60th year of its publication, whose mission to educate citizens and raise awareness on global security news and analysis as well as the appropriate roles of nuclear technology. That is why today I am introducing along with the Gentlemen from Massachusetts, Representative EDWARD MARKEY, a resolution commending the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists for its 60 years of service to our nation and to the world.

Sixty years ago, a group of Manhattan Project scientists, who worked to create the first nuclear bombs on the mesas of Los Alamos, New Mexico, published the first issue of the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, to translate the realities made possible by the atomic bomb. Members of this early group include Hans Bethe, Albert Einstein, and J. Robert Oppenheimer, and the Bulletin continues to bring together some of the best minds in science and global security to provide unbiased, non-technical yet scientifically sound information critical to our survival today.

The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists additionally created a visual representation of the humanity's potential for global destruction. It is the Doomsday Clock, ticking towards midnight, with midnight representing doomsday. The movement of the clock's hand is determined by the Bulletin's Board of Directors and Sponsors, a group of individuals who have worked on this issue for decades and include Nobel Prize winners, analysts, and others who have served in policy making decisions in both Democratic and Republican administrations.

The Doomsday Clock has moved forward and back 17 times in its 58 years of existence. Its last move was on February 27, 2002, and the clock now resides at 7 minutes to midnight, which is where the clock debuted in 1947.

The "Keepers of the Clock" stated on this last move, "Moving the clock's hands at this time reflects our growing concern that the international community has hit the 'snooze' button rather than respond to the alarm."

It is now time to start waking up, and we take the lead in making the world safer, cleaner, and sustainable for our children, our grandchildren, and the generations to follow. This is

the legacy that we must strive for in each action that we take.

HONORING THE WINNERS OF
DEPTFORD TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS'
POSTER AND ESSAY CONTEST IN
REMEMBRANCE OF DR. MARTIN
LUTHER KING JR. AND ROSA
PARKS

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 8, 2006

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor those students from Deptford Township schools who participated in a contest to honor Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and Rosa Parks on January 11, 2006. The way in which these students portrayed their thoughts on Dr. King and Ms. Parks was touching and memorable.

During this contest, students were given the opportunity to express their thoughts on these important historical figures by creating a poster or writing an essay highlighting memorable events in the lives of these two heroic Americans. The contest corresponded with the annual celebration of Dr. King. The students whose essays and posters won are: Scott Medes, Andrea Akins, Lauren Perry, Rachel Hajna, Jimmy Kunkle, Sheena Williams, Sara Duffy, Zachary Kummer, Ashley Duffy, Danielle Hogan, Ronald Grace, Danika Atkinson, Jordan Johnson, Michael Baney, Justina Dougherty, Jared Field, Ann Mary Tullio, Nicholas Eisen, Madelyn Elliot and Sean Clason. Their works showed exceptional thought and creativity.

We have seen in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina that Dr. King's and Mrs. Parks' message of justice for all people is still as important today as it was in the 1950's and 1960's. Although it disproportionately affected people of color, Hurricane Katrina affected anyone young enough, old enough or poor enough to be left behind. The students that participated in this contest embodied Dr. King's and Mrs. Parks' message and are truly an inspiration to all citizens of the United States of America.

The following are five of the winning essays:

MAKING A WORLD OF DIFFERENCE

(By Zachary Kummer, Grade 6)

As I sit in my classroom and look around, I see students of many different races. We are all here to learn and everyone has the same opportunity to get a good education. The teacher treats us all the same, and we use the same books, desks, fountains, and lavatories. All the students are together in the same classroom without any discrimination by race or religion. If Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. were alive today, he would see his dream fulfilled in my classroom.

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was a minister who believed in equality for all. He thought that the Constitution of the United States was meant for all people. His famous speech of "I Have a Dream" said that he dreamed of a time when people of all races and religions would be treated the same. Dr. King was influenced by many people. His grandfather, his father, Abraham Lincoln, and Rosa Parks were some of these people who had an influence on him.

Dr. King admired the courage Rosa Parks showed in her refusal to give up her seat on a bus. He respected her non-violent protest.

Rosa Parks' action was one of the things that led to the boycott of the buses by people of color. Dr. King became involved in this peaceful action and showed that there is power when people join together in a protest.

Not only has the United States changed because of Dr. King, but the rest of the world has been influenced by his peaceful ways to bring about change in laws to give equality to all people. People of color in South Africa were influenced by Dr. King and have changed the apartheid laws.

In conclusion, the influence of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and Rosa Parks has greatly changed the rights of all people, especially minorities, from separation and discrimination to equality in all parts of our lives.

MAKING A WORLD OF DIFFERENCE

(By Andrea Akins, Grade 4)

Dr. Martin Luther King and Rosa Parks made a difference. For example, Dr. King was born Jan. 16, 1929 in Atlanta, Georgia. He always was thinking about solutions to solve racial prejudice. The civil rights bill ended discrimination of black Americans in 1964. One day Dr. King was shot and died.

In addition, Rosa Parks was born Feb. 4, 1913 in Alabama and was married sometime in 1932. She worked to help a lot of black people. White people always pushed her around and she was tired of it. One day Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on a segregated bus. She was arrested and put in jail. A boycott was passed. Mr. Nixon and Dr. King got lawyers to take Rosa's case to court. The boycott worked.

Additionally, Rosa Parks and Dr. King had a lot in common. One thing they had in common was the bus boycott. Another thing they had in common was segregation. Of course they both wanted fairness.

In conclusion, Dr. King and Rosa Parks helped make a difference. They made a difference because they both wanted fairness. They helped blacks with problems and they made laws right. They made a difference.

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. AND ROSA PARKS—
"MAKING A WORLD OF DIFFERENCE"

(By Rachel Hajna)

Martin Luther King, Jr. was born on January 15, 1929 in Atlanta, Georgia. His parents named him Michael at first, but later changed it to Martin Luther, which was his father's name. Martin had an older sister and a younger brother. Their mother always told them how special and wonderful they were. The King family was very religious.

Martin was best friends with a white boy, but when they started school the friend's Dad said they couldn't play anymore because Martin was black. The boys both cried.

Martin learned more about segregation as he got older. There were a lot of things that the black people were not allowed to do. They were not allowed to play on the beach or in the parks, they were not allowed to vote, and they could not live where they wanted. Martin knew this was unfair.

Martin graduated from Booker T. Washington High School in 1944. He was so smart that he skipped ninth and twelfth grades. He enrolled at Morehouse College when he was 15 years old. He also began preaching at Ebenezer Baptist Church where his father was the pastor and he became Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. on February 25, 1948 when he was 19 years old.

Martin met Coretta Scott while attending Boston University. They were married on June 18, 1953 in Marion, Alabama. Martin became Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. in 1955 after receiving his Ph.D. from Boston University.

Dr. King was one of the leaders of the Montgomery Bus Boycott. This was a huge success. Dr. King and other black leaders